

# Lessons to Learn

## Object Pronouns

**Review It:** Sing/chant and review definitions as a class. Consider adding freshness by varying speed and volume or by asking individual students to paraphrase the meaning of a definition.

The order of the lesson is: **Review It, Practice It, Learn It, and Analyze It.**

### Review It

Grammar terms are the building blocks of learning. Have you memorized the answers to the following questions yet?

What is a pronoun?

What are the subject pronouns?

What are the object pronouns?

What is an antecedent?

**Practice It:** For this warm-up, see Well-Ordered Notes C.

### Learn It

As you know, contractions are two words shortened into a single word by taking out letters (sounds) and inserting apostrophes (') in their places. When you form a contraction with the adverb *not*, it makes the original meaning of a verb negative. Fill in the blanks with the two words that make up each of the following contractions.

**Example:** isn't = is not

1. aren't \_\_\_\_\_ are not \_\_\_\_\_
2. wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ was not \_\_\_\_\_
3. weren't \_\_\_\_\_ were not \_\_\_\_\_
4. haven't \_\_\_\_\_ have not \_\_\_\_\_
5. hadn't \_\_\_\_\_ had not \_\_\_\_\_
6. hasn't \_\_\_\_\_ has not \_\_\_\_\_
7. won't \_\_\_\_\_ will not \_\_\_\_\_
8. wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ would not \_\_\_\_\_

# Lessons to Learn

## Object Pronouns

### Analyze It

Analyze the following sentences (*S* = subject; *PV* = predicate verb; *hv* = helping verb; *adv* = adverb; *adj* = adjective; *do* = direct object).

**Analyze It:** This is the essential part of the lesson. See Well-Ordered Notes C.

1. Did the children find him afterward?
- hv* *S* *PV*  
| *adj* | *do* *adv*

2. Curiously Winston asked them again.
- S* *PV*  
| *adv* | *do* *adv*

# Lessons to Practice

## Object Pronouns

1. Analyze the following sentences (*S* = subject; *PV* = predicate verb; *hv* = helping verb; *adv* = adverb; *adj* = adjective; *do* = direct object).



- b.  $\text{hV}$  Did that naughty  $\text{S}$  dog  $\text{PV}$  scamper off again?  
 $\text{adi}$   $\text{adi}$   $\text{adv}$   $\text{adv}$



- d. Unhappily <sup>S</sup> <sup>PV</sup> Rex endured (it) do  
 |  
 adv →

**endured:** dealt with or accepted

2. Fill in the following chart with the correct object pronouns.

# Object Pronouns

	Singular	Plural
First Person	me	us
Second Person	you	you
Third Person	him, her, it	them

# Lessons to Practice

## Object Pronouns

3. Fill in the blanks with the two words that make up each of the following contractions.

- a. didn't \_\_\_\_\_ did not \_\_\_\_\_
- b. shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ should not \_\_\_\_\_
- c. can't \_\_\_\_\_ cannot \_\_\_\_\_
- d. mustn't \_\_\_\_\_ must not \_\_\_\_\_
- e. don't \_\_\_\_\_ do not \_\_\_\_\_
- f. mightn't \_\_\_\_\_ might not \_\_\_\_\_



# Lessons to Learn = Review

## Object Pronouns

**Review It:** Write questions on board. Sing/it and review conditions as a

**Learn It:** This t of the lesson be an oral rcise complet- on the board ether while dents mark- ir books indi- ually or it can an individual tten exercise it is reviewed ally as a class en finished.

### Review It

- How good is your memory? Let's test it!
- What is a direct object? Think of a sentence with a direct object.
- What is an antecedent?
- What is a pronoun?
- List eight subject pronouns.
- List eight object pronouns.

### Learn It

Construct sentences using the following transitive verbs and object pronouns. Remember, a transitive verb is a verb that takes an objective element.

**Example:**  
Verb: catch  
Pronoun: him  
Sentence: Fritz will catch him.

Verbs	Object Pronouns
catch(es)	me
help(s)	you
gather(s)	him
knead(s)	her
swat(s)	it
scratch(es)	us
follow(s)	you
choose(s)	them

Verbs	Object Pronouns
share(s)	
change(s)	
write(s)	
wash(es)	
doubt(s)	



# Lessons to Learn = Review

## Object Pronouns

1. Winston helps them.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Rex scratches it.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Lucy swats him.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Dad will follow her.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Uncle Ulysses chooses us.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# Lessons to Practice—Review

## Object Pronouns

1. Analyze the following sentences (*S* = subject; *PV* = predicate verb; *hv* = helping verb; *adv* = adverb; *adj* = adjective; *do* = direct object).

*adv* = adverb; *adj* = adjective; *do* = direct object).

a. Does the coach drill them regularly?

b. Coach Howard is now calling her over.

S            hv            PV

|adv| → |adv| do adv

c. The grateful player <sup>S</sup> regarded <sup>PV</sup> him respectfully.  
 adj adj do adv

d. Playfully the <sup>S</sup>team threw <sup>PV</sup>it high.

2. Fill in the following chart with the correct object pronouns.

# Object Pronouns

	Singular	Plural
First Person	me	us
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# Lessons to Practice—Review

## Object Pronouns

3. Fill in the blanks with the two words that make up each of the following contractions. (Hint: There is one contraction in this list that could be split into two different sets of words.)

- a. you're \_\_\_\_\_ you are \_\_\_\_\_
- b. doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ does not \_\_\_\_\_
- c. they're \_\_\_\_\_ they are \_\_\_\_\_
- d. she's \_\_\_\_\_ she is; she has \_\_\_\_\_
- e. hadn't \_\_\_\_\_ had not \_\_\_\_\_
- f. can't \_\_\_\_\_ cannot \_\_\_\_\_

